RED CLOVER CAN BE SOWN EARLY

Many Farmers Plant as Early as February, Even While Snow Is On Ground.

SEED SELECTION IMPORTANT

Plant Is Hardy and Not Injured by Ordinary Cold, and Sowing May Be Done While Other Farm Work Is Comparatively Slack.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Red clover has been styled the corner stone of agriculture in the North Central and Eastern states.

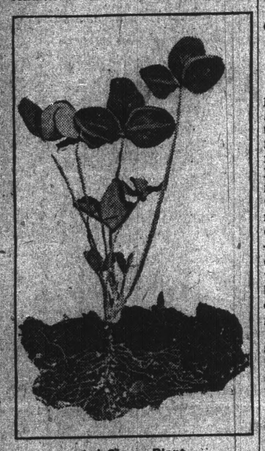
Many farmers will begin laying the corner stone as early as February, when it is customary in many sections to sow red clover on the surface of the snow, so that it will sink into the soil with the first thaw in the spring. Red clover is hardy, and is not injured by ordinary cold; and the fact that it can be sown at a season when work on the farm is comparatively light adds to the economy of its cultivation.

The first important point to be observed is the selection of good seed, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Considerable care should be used in this respect well in advance of the time of seeding. This is particularly true at present, when a large proportion of the red clover seed used in the United States comes from abroad. If poor seed is used the expected crop may be a partial or total failure.

Good Seed Is Plump.

Good red clover seed is plump or well filled, bright with a slight luster, the color of individual seeds ranging from violet to light yellow. The individual seeds should be at least medium sized and fairly uniform, free of adulterants of any kind and from seeds of noxious weeds.

Home-grown seed is desirable, especially in the North, because it is almost certain to be adapted to local conditions. If it is not available, samples should be obtained from reliable dealers. These should be examined for adulterants, weed seeds and shriveled seeds. They should also be tested for germination before purchasing in quantity.



Red Clover Plant.

In the absence of more accurate methods an estimate should be made of the proportion of true red clover seed and of weed seeds and other impurities. From the red clover seed separated from all impurities, a counted number, as 100, should be taken just as they come. These seeds should be placed between layers of moistened cloth or paper or merely covered in a bed of sand or light soil. A dinner plate, covered with another, is a suitable germinating receptacle. It can be kept in the living room, at a temperature between 65 and 85 degrees. Between the third and sixth days the sprouting ability of the seeds should be shown.

It should be borne in mind that the sowing value of the seed is represented by the amount of true clover which will germinate with reasonable promptness. Thus, if four-fifths of a sample is pure clover, and only three-fourths will sprout, then only three-fifths, or 60 per cent, of the original seed as offered will grow. Thus, the germinating test has an important bearing on the worth of seed offered to the farmer.

Protects American Farmers.

A seed-testing service is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, where 29,638 samples of various seeds were examined and tested in the last fiscal year—16,442 in Washington and 13,196 in the five branch seed-testing stations. Similar service is offered by the various state experiment stations. The department also exercises a strict inspection service over field seeds brought from foreign countries, and last year 5,000,000 pounds of various seeds were rejected or held for cleaning before being allowed to be offered to American farmers.

It is important that the testing of seed be done early enough that a sufficient supply of pure seed can be purchased in time for use; and if seed is to be sent to one of the government or state testing laboratories, at least two weeks should be allowed.

Cows Must Drink Heavily.

As milk is about 88 per cent water, it stands to reason that cows must drink heavily. A few dollars invested in a tank heater to bring the water to a comfortable drinking temperature will save a good many dollars through the coming winter.

No Excuse for Scrub Corn.

Corn is never stationary in quality. It either improves or retrogrades. There is no more excuse for farmers raising scrub corn than scrub cattle.

Insecticides and Fungicides.

Insecticides and fungicides may not amount to much when you're dealing with the weather man and the hired man, but just the same the fellow nowadays who doesn't know how to use these pest killers intelligently is a sure-enough back number.

Something to Aid Digestion.

Growing pigs that are confined in the winter time where their ration is partially balanced with skim milk or tankage, ought to have hard-wood ashes and charcoal.

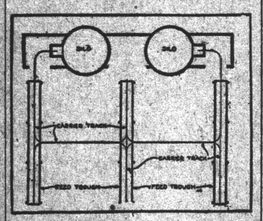
SILAGE CARRIERS TO FACILITATE FEEDING

Equipment Need Not Be Elaborate or Expensive.

Convenient Arrangement for Carrying Feed to Bunks Is Shown in Illustration—One Silo Is Emptied at a Time.

For steer feeding, silage is cheap and efficient. Whether it is fed to breeding cattle, fattening steers, stockers or baby beeves, there is no other feed in the corn belt that can entirely replace it at the same low cost.

An equipment for feeding silage conveniently is shown in the illustration. It is not elaborate or expensive, but is made strong and serviceable. There are three long, flat-bottomed feed-bunks, each 4 feet wide and 86 feet long. They are made of 2-inch lumber and are supported by 3-inch wrought-iron pipe set in concrete.



The Silage Is Carried to the Feed Troughs in a Very Short Time.

The carrier-tracks are supported from above by steel posts and plank girders. They connect the silage chutes and the feed bins. All the carrier-tracks are connected, so that one silo can be emptied at a time. The feed-bunks are used for both silage and grain feeding.

Feeders generally plan to have the feed-bunks low, as high troughs have caused sagging backs in steers.—W. E. Frudden, in Popular Science Monthly.

IMPROVEMENT OF PET STOCK

Officials of Bureau of Animal Industry Puzzled as to Where to Draw Dividing Line

Applications to recognize the improved breeding of such stock as Belgian hares, wild ducks raised in captivity, game birds, and dogs is making it difficult for officials of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to determine just where the dividing line between farm live stock and other animals, including pet stock, should be drawn in developing the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign. The classes in which particular efforts toward improvement by the use of pure-bred sires are being directed include cattle, horses, asses, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry.

A supplementary list of pet stock and miscellaneous animals is being kept, and thus far 176 such animals, all bred to purebred sires, have been listed. The predominance of interest, of course, is in the improvement of general farm live stock, of which nearly 400,000 head are now listed with the department.

SOY BEAN GROWING POPULAR

Rapidly Becoming Crop of Special Importance Because of Big Possibilities of Seed.

The soy bean has become a crop of special importance throughout the country, which is indicated by the large acreage devoted to it in 1920 and the increased interest in the possibilities of the seed for food and for oil. The introduction of new varieties by the United States Department of Agriculture has been largely responsible for extending the growing area of the crop not only in the North and West but in the extreme South.

During the past year the Mandarin, Easy Cook, Aksarben and Hoosier were placed in trade in the northern states. In the South, the Otootan, Laredo and Biloxi are being widely grown.

VALUE OF SILAGE

One ton of silage equals one ton of sugar beets.

Three tons of silage equal one ton of clover hay.

Three and one-half tons of silage equal one ton of lucerne hay.

Two and one-fourth tons of silage equal one ton of marsh hay.

One-half ton of silage equals one ton of pumpkins.

PREPARE FOR SPRING LABOR

Machines and Implements of All Kinds Should Be Overhauled and Needed Repairs Made.

Better bring in all the machinery not in use and start to get ready for spring. Take off the plows, put them where they will be handy to get to the blacksmith's and see that the cultivator shovels are cared for. Don't wait until the blacksmith is rushed to have the disks sharpened. He will do a better job if allowed to take his time.

Keep Best Ewe Lambs.

Keep a few of the best ewe lambs each year and discard a few of the older and less useful ewes. Do not breed the ewe lambs until the fall of their second year.

Why He Won't Donate.

The same fellow that refuses to donate anything to the good roads movement is the chap who spends most of his time pulling autos out of the mud at $25 per pull.

Poor Food for Pigeons.

Experts say that green peas, popcorn, rye and oats in the sheaf should never be fed to pigeons. Keep plenty of grit and charcoal for them.

Value of Corn Silage.

Corn silage has now been used so many years under so many different circumstances that its value as a food cannot be questioned.

Better Than a Grade.

The purebred sire is better than the grade.

Paris Motifs in Gray and Green

All of Paris has been laughing over a play called "L'Air de Paris," in which the principal figure is an American ex-soldier. The successful plays, observes a fashion writer, always bring about a display of clothes both on the stage and off. The costumes for this play are a sort of reinstatement in the good graces of the Parisian of the house of Drecoll, which has been somewhat criticized owing to the fact that it formerly was an Austrian organization, the parent house originating in Vienna. But being able to substantiate its claim of English and French ownership, this house weathered the storm of criticism and is now in full favor.

The costumes made for the play "L'Air de Paris," are very typical of the work of the house of Drecoll, which has catered more or less to conservative taste, while at the same time giving all its creations the Parisian touch so essential to successful local operations. The clothes made for this piece are just such as the smart Parisienne herself wears, and are in no sense eccentric theatrical things.

Vivid Hats Top Costumes.

Extremely typical is an afternoon dress which emphasizes the continued popularity of pleatings and the taste for the cape wrap in harmony with the dress. The model is developed in gray serge and gray crepe de chine. Both the skirt and the cape are of sun-pleated serge, while the tunic bodice or top of the dress is of gray crepe de chine of exactly matching shade embroidered in black, the pattern being both light and heavy. There is a narrow line of black embroidery at the bottom of the skirt. The collar is of blue fox. As a striking contrast the hat accompanying this toilette is in one of the vivid copper or rust browns. In this instance a very high tone of coppery pink is used.

Green is apparently a favorite color, as evidenced in a dress of white cloth with a lovely matching mantle lined with vivid green and trimmed with black and silver embroideries. This is completed by a small tricorne hat having a split brim in the same flashing jewel-like green.

Extremely modest in coloring and smart in line is a model of black and gray crepe de chine with lovely embroideries and soutache braiding, which on the gray are done in black and on the black in gray. An important note in the completion of this toilette is the vivid toque made of velvet and wings in deep green, a turquoise green shade which makes a startling but interesting contrast to the sober gray and black of the dress.

Callot is showing a number of grays in her winter line, and some of her most successful dresses are in this demure tone. An ideal dress is developed in gray velours de laine with trimmings of black astrachan fur and black embroidery. The fur forms the close-fitting choker collar and the wristbands. It also drapes the front of the oblong, square-cornered vest. Down the center are fur-covered buttons, and between the lines of fur are embroideries in black. One of Callot's smartest customers wears this with a double silver fox boa and a gray felt hat trimmed with curled aigrette in vivid green. Again note the combination of gray and green.

Puts Great Stress on Lace.

Molyneux's winter showing for his Parisian trade is very successful. The Molyneux type of draped styles, accentuating the slender line of his mannequins, has been kept up in the additional models added to the line since the autumn collection. An important feature is the increased number of lace dresses and lace foundations, many of the Chantilles being elaborately embroidered in metal. This emphasis of lace at the height of the Paris season is a significant one from a standpoint of lace consumption. Everybody's attention is being directed to the further possibilities of lace.

An interesting and impressive accessory to the Molyneux collection is the huge lace fan matching the dress in the pattern of the lace or its ornamentation. Thus lace dresses which have metal embroideries are shown with huge fans of lace embroidered in the same pattern. Rare mountings are used for these lace fans; sticks of shell, amber, carved ivory as well as painted wood being used. These fans are as large as the feather fans which have been so much the vogue.

White Cloth Frock Having Matching Mantle Lined With Vivid Green.

The chief characteristic of successful midwinter millinery in Paris is the utter simplicity, both in line and trimming. Panne velvet is a leading note for hand-covered shapes and silk beaver plushes are much used for manufactured forms.

Motor Hats of Red Ribbon.

Ribbons continue to be greatly featured. A popular combination is a faille ribbon trimmed on panne velvet shapes. Plaited ribbon underbrims, in vivid colors, are used on hats of black velvet. New motor hats are made entirely of ribbon, usually in the copper reds, and fanlike ornaments which form the trimming of many of the hats are made of plaited faille or moire ribbon of rather a stiff quality. These fanlike ornaments are attached at the right side of the hat, where the brim is slashed and, spreading out, they sometimes extend nearly to the shoulder.

A feather novelty of the season is the breast plumage of the heron dyed in navy, dark brown and black. The aigrette of the same bird continues very much in vogue, but the high cost as well as the dressy character of the aigrette make the breast feather novelty most welcome for medium dressy shapes.

The Paris milliner is covering small, round turbans and coronets almost entirely with these feathers, which form a fringe not unlike monkey fur, but softer and more refined looking. The proper adjustment of these delicate breast feathers is to have them practically cover the top and sides of a small turban and hang in fringelike ornaments over the ears. Maria Crozet is using these feathers very successfully in dark blue on close-fitting turbans of dark blue velvet.

Covered With Feather Fringe.

The great vogue for lace is not confined to dresses. It was lavishly used on autumn hats, and is quite as prominent on those for midwinter. Used in this way, the lace is always black, sometimes draped around the hat and falling off in scarflike effect or forming large loops at the right side of small, close-fitting turbans.

From a standpoint of color everything remains dark with the exception of the vivid green and red notes. All of the new reds are on the rust shades and tone down into the loveliest coppery pinks. Entire hats are made in these vivid hues. Again the color may appear in a splashy bow on the side of a black hat. Sometimes the brim facing is in one of these new reds. Coppery red feathers or flowers, the latter in the new hand-painted flat applique style, frequently are used.

Beaded and Embroidered.

Beaded and embroidered tunics are worn over satin foundations.

Dress and Wrap of Gray Serge and Gray Crepe de Chine.

Mode in Season's Sleeves

Coverings Are of Many Styles, but the Majority of Them Hang Free.

The arms follow the neck in the most fashionable gowns by being well covered with any kind of long sleeve that appeals to the fancy. The centuries pour out inspiration. There is no meagerness of output in this arc of dress.

At the opera, when one sits in a box, the sleeve may be as dominating as that worn by Giselda or the angels of Burne Jones. There are square sleeves of glorious lace run with threads of metal or left plain, that reach to the knees when the arm is outstretched.

There are others which sweep to the edge of the train, then return as by an afterthought to the wrist, where they are held by a jeweled bracelet. There is no disposition to hug the arm with sleeves. They hang free. If they are small they are opened down their length, on top, to show the skin. In the theater long, wide, conspicuous sleeves are a nuisance, so they give place to short ones. The bell-shaped Spanish shape is often made of lace, of tulle, of chiffon. If it cuts the arm half way between the elbow and wrist it is awkward and ugly. It should not extend more than three inches below the bend of the elbow.

Latest Fashion Mode.

Egyptian designs and colors are fashionable. The dressmakers have gone back to Egyptian prints and paintings for their inspiration and the colors that seem to take precedence are chaudron, which is copper color, a peculiar opaque blue, citron color and green. Then there is a second blue that suggests the turquoise. The green is sometimes confused with jade, but as a matter of fact it is lighter and possibly yellower than the color actually seen in Chinese jade.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 30.

JESUS' OFFICIAL PRESENTATION AS KING.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 21:1-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matt. 21:9.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 20: 29-34; Luke 19:29-46; John 12:12-19; I Pet. 3:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of a Wonderful Procession.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Wonderful Procession.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Honoring Christ in Our Lives.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Lordship of Jesus: Its Meaning for Us.

I. The Preparation (vv. 1-6).

1. The sending of the disciples for the ass (vv. 1-3). He told them just where to go to find it and told them how to answer the inquiry of the one who owned it. This shows how perfectly our Lord knows our ways. God uses unlikely and apparently insignificant things in the accomplishment of his purposes.

2. The fulfillment of prophecy (vv. 4, 5). Some five hundred years before this Zechariah had made this prediction. If the predictions of His first coming were thus literally fulfilled there is no alternative but to believe that those of His second coming will be literally fulfilled. The prediction of Zechariah 14:3-11 will be just as literal as that of Zechariah 9:9.

3. The obedience of the disciples (v. 6). The request may have seemed strange and unreasonable, but they fully obeyed. True disciples will render full and glad obedience no matter how strange the command may seem.

II. The Entrance of the King (vv. 7-11).

1. The disciples put their garments upon the ass and set the Lord upon them (v. 7). This act showed that they recognized Him as their King (II Kings 9:13).

2. The multitude. Some spread their garments in the way; others who had no garments to spare cut down branches and did the same with them, which was just as acceptable to Him. To give what we have and to do what we can is all that He demands of us.

3. The city shaken (vv. 10, 11). This was a stirring time, but one more stirring is coming. That will be when the Lord comes in power and glory.

III. The King Rejected (vv. 12-17).

The immediate occasion of this rejection was the cleansing of the temple. A like cleansing had been made some two years before (John 2:13-17), but the worldlings had gone back to their old trade.

IV. The Nation Rejected by the King (vv. 18-46).

Having in this official presentation shown their unwillingness to receive Christ, He turns from them and by parables makes known their awful condition.

1. The barren fig tree cursed (vv. 18-22). It was on the morrow after His official presentation as Jesus was returning from Jerusalem that He observed the unfruitful fig tree. Because of hunger He sought for figs, and finding none He caused to fall upon it a withering curse. This fig tree full of leaves but barren of fruit is a type of Israel. With its leaves it gave a show of life, but being destitute of fruit it had no right to encumber the ground. The nation thus stood like a mountain in the way of the gospel. He encouraged the disciples by showing them that if they had faith even this great mountain should not stand in their way.

2. The parable of the two sons (vv. 28-32). Both sons were told by the father to work in the vineyard. The one, like the profligate publican, refused outright to obey, but afterward repented and went. The other pretended willingness to obey, but in reality did not. The first one represents the publicans and harlots; the second, the self-righteous, proud pharisees, priests and elders. The Lord declared that the publicans and harlots would go into the kingdom before them.

3. The parable of the householder (vv. 33-46).

(1) The householder. This was God himself. (2) The vineyard. This means Israel (see Isa. 5:1-7; Jer. 2:21; Ps. 80:8). The Lord went to particular pains to gather out this nation and make it separate, bestowing peculiar favors upon it. This vineyard so well kept and provided for did not bear fruit. (3) The husbandmen These were the spiritual guides, the rulers and teachers of Israel, the members of the sanhedrin. (4) The servants sent for the fruits of the vineyard. These were the various prophets whom God sent to the nation. The maltreatment and rejection of the prophets is fully set forth in the Scriptures. They were beaten and killed. (5) The Son. He is the Lord Jesus Christ, God's only and beloved Son. He came into their midst. They knew Him to be the Son, but they did not receive His message nor bow to His authority. They cast Him out of the vineyard and slew Him. They knew this was intended for them. He now asked them for their own verdict upon such villainous ingratitude. He took the place of a judge and pronounced judgment upon them on the basis of their own verdict.

Our Lord's Attitude.

Think of our Lord's attitude toward those who did Him an injury. How touchy most of us are, easily hurt and quick to resent the least encroachment upon which we consider our rights. Paul wrote to the Christians in Ephesus and said: "Let all bitterness, wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice." He well knew that there were a lot of Christians who lacked the grace of good-will.

They That Deny.

They that deny a God destroy man's nobility, for certainly man is of kin to the beasts by his body, and, if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.—Bacon.

The Kingdom of God.

The kingdom of God is not a business set up in rivalry with worldly business, but a divine law regulating and a divine temper pervading the pursuits of worldly business.—Doctor Martineau.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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THE WAVES' STORY.

When the waves who had had adventures on the earth were back again in the ocean they were so happy. They had been bad, they knew now, to have grumbled about their home.

It wasn't until they had gone to other places that they realized that they were so happy at home and that they had just grumbled for no reason at all.

"Oh Mother, we never want to leave again," they cried. "It was awful."

"Listen, children," said Mother Ocean, "while I tell you something. Never before have any of my children wanted to leave me. I knew you couldn't live away from home. But I thought I'd let you see for yourselves. My friend, Mr. Wind, promised he'd bring you back to me again, and he did!"

Just then the waves heard some children laughing as they ran towards the ocean on the southern part of the coast where it was very warm.

"Oh, ocean, how we love you," they cried.

Later in the day many people came and swam in the beautiful ocean and the fairies sang as they rode over the breakers in their boats of foam.

Just Suppose.

And everyone smiled and cried with joy as the cool waters of Mother Ocean refreshed them.

"Just suppose," said one of the waves who had wandered off, "that we had never come back! We would have been so unhappy and we wouldn't have been of the slightest use. Here is where we can do our part on the long, hot days and when it is cold we can rest and play and laugh and sing of all the joy we give when it is warm."

"Home," said another one of the waves, "home, ocean home, is the place for the waves and let everyone hear our story so those who may think that they must go out into the world and over the earth in order to be great and fine and in order to be happy will hear that it is at home that they can be greatest giving simple happiness to many."

Mother Ocean gave a great ball that night. The wind came and danced and sang, the waves all danced, the sea-shells laughed and sang and through it all Mother Ocean kept smiling and singing to herself:

"Away from home,
They wanted to roam,
Away from the ocean deep.
And I did not say 'No,'
But I let them go,
Though many salt tears did I weep,
But now they are home,
They no longer will roam,
Away from the ocean deep,
And they will say 'No,'
If I suggest that they go,
So now I can sing and not weep."

And ever since that day none of the waves have ever wanted to leave their Mother Ocean to adventure over the earth. And if you will listen to them as they are having their make-believe fights with the rocks or having a great old argument with Mr. Wind or playing hide-and-go-seek with the Mist Grandchildren you will notice that their voices are glad and gay and merry and that they do not sound as though they wanted to leave the ocean.

And they sound as though they so much enjoyed their ocean life.

If ever any other waves grow tired they ask to hear old Mother Ocean's story of the adventures of the waves who left the ocean; and when the story is over they sing to Mother Ocean's great delight this song:

"Away from home,
We'll never roam!
We'll always happy be,
For the deep blue sea,
Is the place that we
Love, and our dear King Foam!
And Mother Ocean we adore,
We'll never leave as those waves of yore,
Who so unhappy were away
Longing for the ocean night and day!"

And since that time they never have left Mother Ocean!

A Shirt Tale.

The scoutmaster was talking to one of his tenderfoot scouts. "Boy," he said, "you will have to make your own way in the world some day. Do you know the meaning of energy and enterprise?"

"No, sir," replied the tenderfoot, "I don't believe I do."

"Well, I'll tell you. One of the richest men in the world came to this city without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions."

The tenderfoot looked puzzled. "Millions?" he repeated in wonderment. "Why, how many does he wear at a time?"—Boys' Life.

Great Givers.

One gets the best by giving the best, and in no other way. One who gives kindness, love, helpfulness, and trust, receives joy and good will and confidence returned. Those who get the cream of life are the world's best givers, not necessarily the millionaires, with their vast benefactions to education or to charity, but those who give generously of the wealth within. The best is waiting for you, but only the hand that goes out filled with helpfulness comes back laden with blessing.—Girls' Companion.

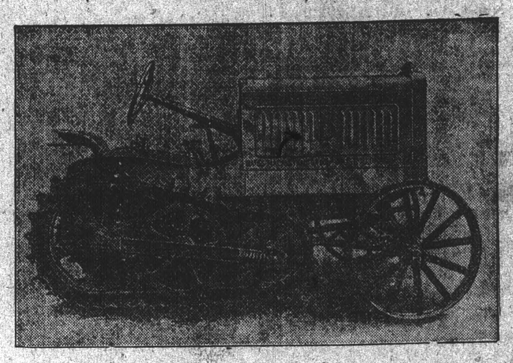
His Sentence.

"A teacher wrote a list of spelling words on the board, asking the pupils to put them into sentences to illustrate their meaning. One word was 'goblet,' and a boy wrote this sentence: 'If I had a piece of cake, I would goblet.'"

Mementoes of Famous Men.

John Bunyan's chair, well authenticated, is kept at the Bunyan Meeting house, Bedford, and Nelson's favorite chair is to be seen in the Norfolk and Norwich museum.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

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Exceptional Facilities Enable Us to Guarantee Our Work
The kind you ought to have and when to have it, that is when you really need it. We have contracted the habit of satisfying our customers. Our work is of the highest quality and our services are always at your instant disposal. We are especially prepared to turn out letterheads, billheads, noteheads, statements, folders, booklets, envelopes, cards, circulars, and many other jobs. Come in and see us next time you need something in the printing line.

WHEN in need of Printing see what we can do before you go elsewhere.

Form
your own opinion of the quality of printing we turn out by looking over the samples we will be glad to show you. There is nothing in this line that we can't do to your entire satisfaction. High-class printing creates a good impression for you and your business.

Consult Us Before You Send Your Work Out of Town

The Advertised Article
is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known

Sale Bills
If you need some come in and see us